

front, represents the emperor, with this inscription underneath, "The happiness of the world is in his hands." The second is the cypher of the emperor and empress, the inscription, "We love her from our love of him, we love her for herself." The third, a Cupid holding a helmet, &c. "She will charm the leisure hours of the hero." The fourth, a tree, "He is the author of our glory, he will render it eternal." The fifth, a sun, rainbow, &c. "She announces to the earth days of serenity." The sixth, an animal, &c. The seventh, on the north front, the empress, "She will be to the French a tender mother." The eighth, the cypher of the emperor and empress, "We owe to him the happiness of the august spouse, who has given him so exalted a place in his thoughts." The ninth, the scene, "His love will recognize the gift he has made us." The tenth, the Danube, "He enriches us with what he most dearly values." The eleventh, the arms of the Empire. The twelfth, the arms of Austria.

The edifice which is constructing on the top of the towers of Notre-Dame, will represent the Temple of Hymen; it will be fifty feet high. These towers will not be illuminated; but the Temple above them will be delineated by thousands of lamps, and seem suspended in the air. This aerial palace will have for accessories, twelve blazing comets, and a great number of stars which will sparkle on the tops of the highest buildings of the metropolis.

The illumination of the Church of La Madeleine, will represent the facade of the Temple of Glory, as it will appear in a few years.

The cupola of the Church of St. Genevieve, will be surrounded and surmounted with magnificent illuminations. Above this monument is constructing an antique tripod, fourteen feet in height, including the steps; flames will rise from this tripod. Round the pedestal will be flambeaux and garlands, as well as the eagles and cyphers in the intervals. About the attic will be placed, garlands, candelabra, the cyphers of the Emperor and Empress, &c. To the columns of the Dome will be suspended lustres. In the sub-basement will be seen simple stars, and stars of the Legion of Honor, &c. The works in the interior of this church proceed with activity; in a few months it will be paved with black marble and Neumours stone, compartments, and in mosaic.

At the ends of the bridge de la Concorde, and at the extremities of the abutments, will be placed eight obelisks, each 70 feet high, for illuminations; and on the balustrades of that bridge, will be erected columns, at intervals surmounted with crowns.

A magnificent illumination is preparing for the whole facade of the garden of plants, facing the bridge of Austerlitz. The lamps will exhibit the figures of Elephants, Camels, &c.

It is said that the *fete* will not immediately succeed the marriage ceremony. Their majesties will go the following day to Compiègne to spend the month of April; the rejoicings will begin with the month of May, and last till the conclusion of it.

The Count de Segur has issued a notice, that the civil marriage of the Emperor and King, will be on the 1st of April, in the Palace of St. Cloud. The Count has also issued an official Programme relative to the civil marriage—from which we make a few extracts:—"At one o'clock on the day fixed for the civil marriage, all those who are to compose the train of their majesties will assemble in the Palace of St. Cloud, viz: those in the service of the Empress, in the saloons of her apartment, on the side of the garden, and those in the service of the Emperor in the saloons of his apartment, next to that of the Empress, on the side of the Court."

"Such of the persons invited as cannot find accommodation in the gallery, will remain in the saloon of Mars and the grand apartments of the Emperor, to see the procession."

"At the bottom of the gallery will be placed, on an estrade, two arm chairs, surmounted with a canopy; that on the right being for the Emperor, and the other on the left for the Empress. At the foot of the estrade, and on the side of it, will be a table covered with rich tapestry, and with an ink stand, and the registers of the civil state placed thereon."

Then follows the order of procession.—After the procession had reached the gallery, and the Heralds and Pages branched off, the Officers and Grand Officers of France and Italy, the Maids of Honor, and the Robing Women, will proceed to take their station according to their rank, behind their Majesty's chairs.—Their Imperial Majesties will take their seats on the throne; the Princes and Princesses to the right and left of the estrade, in the following order and according to their relation of blood:—To the right of the Emperor, Madame; Prince Louis Napoleon King of Holland; Prince Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia; Prince Borghese, Duke of Guastalla; Prince Joachim Napoleon, King of Naples; Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy; the Prince Arch-Chancellor; the Prince-Vice Grand Elector.—To the left of the Empress, the Princess Julia, Queen of Spain; the Princess Hortensia, Queen of Holland; the Princess Catherine, Queen of Westphalia; the Princess Eliza, grand duchess of Tuscany; the princess Paulina; the princess Caroline, Queen of Naples; the Grand Duke of Wurzburg; the Princess Augusta, Vice Queen of Italy; the Princess Stephanie, Hereditary Grand Duchess of Baden; the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden; the Prince Arch-Treasurer; the Prince Vice-Constable. Their Majesties being seated, "The Grand master of the Ceremonies will take his Majesty's orders, and proceed to request his highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire to go up to the Emperor's chair. One of the Masters of the Ceremonies will, at the same time, give notice to the Secretary of State for the Imperial Family, who will approach his highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor, and make his obeisance to their Majesties."

"His highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor having bowed to their Majesties, will say, 'In the name of the Emperor (at these words their Majesties will stand up)—Sire, does your Imperial and Royal Majesty declare that you take in marriage her Imperial and Royal Highness Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, here present?' The Emperor will answer—'I declare that I take in marriage her Imperial and Royal Highness Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, here present.'"

"He will then put the question to her Imperial and Royal Highness of Austria, in these terms: 'Does her Imperial and Royal Highness Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, declare that she takes in marriage His Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon, here present?'"

"Her Imperial and Royal Highness will answer—'I declare that I will take in marriage His Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon, here present.'"

"The prince Arch-Chancellor will then pronounce the marriage in these terms:—In the name of the Emperor and the law, I declare that his Imperial and Royal Majesty Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and her Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduchess Maria Louisa, are united in marriage."

"Then the Masters and Assistants of the Ceremonies will carry the table, on which are the registers of the civil state, up to the chairs of the Emperor and Empress, and return to their places. The signing of the Act of Marriage will take place in the following manner:—"

"The Secretary of State to the Imperial Family will present the pen to the Imperial Family, and then to the Empress. Their Majesties will sign it sitting and without quitting their places. The Princes and Princesses will approach the table, receive the pen from the hands of the Secretary, and subscribe their names, previously bowing to the Emperor and Empress. They will subscribe in the order settled by the ceremonial."

"The procession will reconduct their Majesties to the apartment of the Empress, and then retire. Upon this occasion, the Empress will be in full court dress, and wear a crown set with diamonds."

"The persons invited to the ceremony will also be invited to the Theatre. At the conclusion of the performance, the Emperor will reconduct the Empress to her apartment," &c. &c.

PARIS, April 4.

Yesterday the Emperor and Empress on their thrones, surrounded by Princes, Princesses, Grand Dignitaries & Grand officers, received the homage of the Senate, and Council of State.

The President of the Senate thus addressed their Majesties—

TO THE EMPEROR.

"SIRE, "It is with the most respectful and profound emotion that the Senate, this day, present themselves before your Majesty. Never have they more powerfully felt the force and dignity of those family ties which unite the Monarch to his faithful subjects. Your most tender affections, Sire—the most intimate desires of your heart, will henceforth be identified with the first interest of the Monarchy, and the most ardent wish of your people—the duration of the most powerful dynasty which has ever been founded among men."

"How many hearts, even beyond the frontiers of your empire, have bounded with joy at what is to constitute your felicity; & your great soul has not been insensible to their transports!"

"Europe contemplates with rapture the august daughter of the Sovereign of Austria on the glorious throne of NAPOLEON. Providence, Sire, in reserving for you this illustrious spouse, has been pleased to manifest more and more, that you have been born for the happiness of nations, and to secure the repose of the world."

TO THE EMPRESS.

"MADAM, "The shouts of joy which have every where accompanied your Majesty's steps, that concert of benedictions which still echoes from Vienna to Paris, are the faithful expression of the sentiments of the people. The Senate comes to offer to your Majesty testimonies of homage, not less ardent, not less sincere."

"The Imperial Crown which sparkles on your brow, that other crown of graces and virtues, which tempers and softens the lustre of the former, attracts towards you the hearts of thirty millions of Frenchmen, who make it their joy and pride to salute you by the name of their Sovereign. These Frenchmen, whom you have adopted, and to whom, by the most sacred of promises, you have vowed the sentiments of a tender mother, you will find worthy of your kind regards. You will more and more cherish this good and tender-hearted people, who always feel an anxious wish to love those who govern them, and to place affection and honor by the side of zeal and obedience."

"The sentiments, which we have the happiness to express to your Majesty, are, under the guarantee of Heaven, like that sacred oath which has for ever united the great and splendid destinies of NAPOLEON and MARIA LOUISA."

His Majesty answered the President in these words—

"SENATORS, "Myself and the Empress merit the sentiments you express towards us, by the love we bear to our people.—The prosperity of France is our first wish."

Letter from count Belliard, governor general of Madrid, to the prince of Neuchâtel. "My Prince, I have this instant received a confirmation of the Intelligence which I had the honor to communicate, three days ago, to your highness. The hurricane, which prevailed from the 7th to the 10th instant, drove on shore near Cadix four sail of the line, two of them English and 50 vessels of inferior rate of which we have taken possession. Of the persons shipwrecked we have secured 600, almost all of them English. The dispatches which I have the honor to address to you from the duke of Dalmatia, will undoubtedly give your highness a more particular account of the event."

"The king reached Granada, on the 16th.—The inhabitants met him at the distance of two leagues from the city; wherever the king goes he is astonishingly well received; he confers happiness upon all his people. His majesty enjoys the most perfect health. The army is in the best condition, and is well treated by the inhabitants. I am, with respect, &c."

(Signed) "AUGUSTUS BELLARD. "The hurricane above alluded to was productive of so much damage, that nothing was to be seen on the coast as far as the mouth of the Guadalquivir, but wrecks and dead bodies. Between two and three hundred sailors, Spanish and English, were found by the seamen of the imperial guard, who rescued their own lives in performing this feat of humanity. We cannot avoid remarking, that these Spanish and English, thus saved by our seamen, are the same men who, but a few days before, cruelly ill-treated them, even so far as to refuse them sustenance."

FOR LONDON, THE SHIP SYLPH, CAPTAIN MAILLACK, Will sail about the 20th instant.—For freight or passage, apply on board, at West's wharf or to WILLIAM BROWN & Co. June 12.

South America.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.
SPANISH COLONIES.

Capt. Cepeno, of the Spanish schooner, Gen. Cuesta, arrived at New-York from Porto Rico, confirming the account of a revolution having broke out in Carracas and Lagaira, and adds that the Spaniards were so exasperated at the intelligence brought from Spain, that they were massacring the French in every direction. He also adds that the General of Lagaira had arrived at Porto Rico.

Captain Nickerson, from Lagaira, informs that when he left that place the 12th ult. every thing remained quiet under the new government. Two commissioners or agents from the new government, to that of the U. States, sailed on the 11th ult. in the sch'r. Fame, Davis, from Baltimore, on their way to the city of Washington.

BALTIMORE, June 2.

Capt. Davis, of the Fame, from Lagaira, reports, that on the 12th April a revolution took place at Carracas.

The duties had been reduced under the new government to 16 1/2 per cent. on imports, and 12 1/2 on exports, and the tariff also reduced.—Captain D. has brought a number of manifestoes, proclamations, addresses, &c. of the new government. Passengers in the Fame, Mr. John Hughes, of Philadelphia, Don Juan Vizante Bolivar, Don Teodoro Orea, Don Juan Yriarte, Don Juan Tinveo and servants.

CARRACAS.

June 4.

It would seem that Miranda's calculations as to the revolutionary spirit of Carracas were nearly correct.

The people of this country appear to have begun their business rightly; and much is to be hoped from their exertions. Instead of a struggle for the inquisition, as in old Spain, we trust the descendants of Spaniards in the new world are determined to enjoy civil and religious liberty, having the public will for its basis, and the public good for its end. Our pleasure was great and unexpected to observe at the head of a state paper, received by the Fame, the following motto:—"Salus populi suprema lex esto."—The people's welfare is the supreme law. The dogma among the Spaniards used to be, "I, THE KING, do ordain and establish."—This is a good beginning; and the people of Carracas, if seeking for liberty, have our most hearty wishes for success—to such a pursuit we cannot be indifferent spectators.

Captain Davis states that the friendship of the citizens of the United States is courted by the most marked civilities—the people seeming naturally to depend on us for aid and assistance in the work undertaken.

The captain general, acting under the Junta of Spain, was seized in the street on the 19th of April, in the midst of his guards. A young man stepped up to him, laid his hand on his shoulder, and told him he was a prisoner; the governor, not a little astonished, made a show of resistance; on which the young man promised him safety, if he surrendered, and immediate death (showing a dagger) if he refused. The guards prepared to fire, but the commanding officer, (being in the secret) ordered them to desist.—A large concourse of the inhabitants beheld the proceeding without any commotion.—The people had completely arranged their business, and fully accomplished every thing they proposed in the most quiet and orderly manner.

The provincial junta immediately went to work with open doors, and adopted a variety of wholesome regulations, as well calculated to secure the independence of the country as to relieve its inhabitants from the oppressions under which they groaned. The people, almost unanimously, were on their side; from 15 to 20,000 of whom appeared in the great square of the city St. Leon de Carracas generally armed. It is thought the revolution was hastened by a late proclamation offering large rewards to any person, who would give information of those disaffected to the government of the Junta of Spain. The Junta of Carracas and its chief officers and adherents, are native Americans.

The revolutionary spirit extends over the whole province. The governor and the principal officers have been shipped off.

At this is the commencement of an event long looked for in South America, we have been anxious to obtain every particular of it.—Contrary to our expectations, the Carracas Gazette is not a news-paper.—The file gives no detail of events, as we anticipated, but is filled with addresses, proclamations, &c. We have translated some of them.—Evening Post.

Translated from Carracas papers received at this Office.

BAN—OR PROCLAMATION.

Don Juan de Escalona, captain of the army and commander of the civil and military department of this port of La Guayra, appointed by the Supreme Government of Carracas.

Dear Fellow Citizens, It has been resolved by the Supreme Provincial Government, created yesterday 19th inst. by the unanimous consent of all classes of the illustrious, loyal and heroic people of Carracas, that all the authorities which came directly from the metropolis should be suspended, on account of the critical circumstances which surround the peninsula. The distance at which we are, the uncertainty of the news coming from thence, the versatility of the various forms of government which have in so short time, been adopted thither, and the suspicion with which we must look upon emissaries who in the name of the late Central Junta have arrived on this continent, with a view of persuading us to submit blindly to the remainder of one that calls herself New Junta, and which is now situated on one point of Spain, that has no direct communication with the other provinces of that kingdom—of a Junta which, by the general cry of those inhabitants who have unfortunately been disappointed in the hopes of preserving their independence and liberty, has become suspicious;—Lastly, of a Junta—unjustly formed in the port of Cadiz, without getting the general consent of the nation which could constitute her a legal one: They have rendered it indispensibly

necessary to create a new provincial government in order to secure us from the same disasters which Spain has suffered by the ambition of the Emperor of the French.

This is the only means which the people of Carracas have thought sufficient to preserve the integrity of these provinces as an essential part of the Monarchy, and a sacred deposit of the incontestable rights of our beloved Ferdinand 7mo, when comes the wished-for moment of his liberty.—I which conspire the general vote of South America. Carracas glories in having been the first to show her patriotism and loyalty.

The present government flatter themselves that all the citizens animated with a true spirit will contribute to give credit to the rectitude of their intention, in showing the most complete obedience to the supreme resolutions of the authorities legally constituted, which are to be made known.

And I, as commander and civil judge of this port, invite all neighbors of all classes & ranks to keep the greatest tranquility, avoiding all secret conversations & meetings, which might be directly or indirectly against the new established constitution—the infringers shall be treated as state criminals and traitors to their country and religion. And by this act the civil and military commander bids and firms it, desiring it to be published by bans and posted up at the usual places.

Laguayra, 20th April 1810.
JUAN DE ESCALONA.

Certified the 22d April, 1810.

MANIFESTO.

The province of Venezuela has obtained by the ardent patriotism of the neighbors of the Capital, the political dignity it ought to have amongst the true people of America. It has, with a patriotic foresight, secured itself from the influence that might have over it a government incapable of preserving itself, and which could allege no other right to keep up their former relations with us, but the reciprocal advantage of two countries which have got the same king, the same language and the same religion. Whatever may have been the former conduct of Spain towards her colonies, she cannot at present offer any useful reciprocal advantage that would maintain her political integrity with them. Overruled by a Nation as perfidious and tyrannical, as she is powerful and treacherous, she possesses no other territory than a few provinces, alternately occupied & abandoned by the French; others have joined them, some have resisted them, some feared them, & the only strong place which serves for an asylum and rampart to the remains of Spanish heroism is Cadiz.—Cadiz, overburdened and obstructed by an enormous population, composed of Merchants and men who considering the evils which hover over their heads, and the means the nation possesses to avoid them, cannot sacrifice their fortunes:—Cadiz which produces nothing, that has been supplied 'till now by the same people in possession of the enemy; that sees in their power the water which her inhabitants must drink, and which has nothing else to oppose to the formidable power of France, but the rest of our armies in the Island of Leon, the fortifications of the city, and the maritime assistance of a foreign nation, that has generously exposed her fate for the just cause of the Spaniards; but which will be unable to any good, when the inhabitants of Cadiz, oppressed by all the evils of a siege, will be reduced not only to yield to the imperious law of necessity, but also to involve in their ruin the generous allies who are in her enclosure, if they do not avail themselves of a good opportunity to evacuate the place before this accident happens.

The province of Venezuela has foreseen what must then be the fate of the government to which it has 'till now been submitted, and that which awaited America suddenly deprived of her former relations; she has perceived the influence that the remainder of the dispersed government might have over them, and with the knowledge they previously got of the public behavior of some of its members, has resolved to guard itself against their pretensions to a sovereignty, in whatever place of America they may take refuge, and determined to assume said sovereignty on herself, in order to be secured from the pretensions of the other nations of Europe, from the seduction of the French cabinet, and even from the designs which the former Spanish representatives might have upon her; in no other view but to preserve herself in the political dignity where the present circumstances have placed her, to maintain with all her power the rights of the lawful Spanish dynasty, and offer a safe asylum to her beloved brothers of Spain, not only against the French oppression, but even against the attempts of any other European nation.

Such have been the principles which directed the conduct of the neighbors of Carracas the 19th April, when by an equal and simultaneous impulse they were all heard calling out for a government that should watch over their security and tranquility; twenty-four hours have been sufficient to form this, abolish the old government and consolidate the new one, without having been noticed—having not more than one opinion, nor having any parties and factions, nor even that license which the mob gets to commit all kinds of disorders under pretence of the general welfare, which the sensible and enlightened class is animated with. The revolution of Carracas will be memorable in all the histories in the world, for the moderation & philanthropy with which they joined themselves to form but one sole family, united by the interest of one country; for the wisdom with which the new government kept and fulfilled the duty of the august confidence trusted them by the people; for the provision which they insured the public tranquility.—They provided for the security of their property, the regularity of their exterior relations, the communication with their provinces, the security of the different authorities, the exclusion of suspicious persons, and the sanction of the new established powers.

These have been provident cares which distinguished the political independence of Carracas, and induced her neighbors to praise themselves for the resolution they took on the 20th, when they saw the public opinion re-established and settled, the chimerical fears that tumult had created in each other, vanished; every one relieved from his surprise, agitation and fatigue of a day, which might have been as dreadful as all those like it, had it not got the happy designs that distinguished it and which will render it ever memorable.

The new established government deserves to have the confidence of its constituents—'tis worthy of it—its members fulfil their duties with dignity; they have an inward confidence, and already depend on that of

their neighbors, and nothing must be feared even from the strangers—but they know that circumstances have not yet permitted them to give the government those corrected and meditated forms which characterize all civil institutions, that are the sure guarantee of the general will, and which consolidate and establish the universal vote of those who have contributed to its formation, tranquility and quietness, which can only produce those combinations, have been restored, and the confusion that prevented that meditation, required for so many interests, has ceased. Then before jealousy comes back again, they are about to give the new government that provisional form it ought to have, until they have made a constitution, approved by the national representatives lawfully constituted, which will sanction, consolidate and represent the province of Venezuela, with a political dignity in the face of the universe, which shall be organized and governed in a way to make her inhabitants happy, which may be set as a useful and decent example to America, and make her be respected by the nations with whom she is to form connections of reciprocal utility, and show to Spain, that whatever may be her fate, there is in America a people capable of maintaining the glory of the Spanish name, to save the remains of that noble and generous nation, and to render the fate of her unfortunate king less fatal, if he should ever recover that liberty of which he is now deprived.

JOSE DE LA LLAMOSA,
MARTIN TOVAR PONTE.

Causaque sit videtis: nunc quid agendum sit, considerate.

The cause is manifest to you; consider what ought to be done.

AMERICANS!

The political order of the other hemisphere has reduced Spain to be the victim of perfidy & oppression, and that generous country, conducted from one calamity to another, is already on the eve of being extinguished from the catalogue of nations, to exist only in the memory of men and in the annals of herism. The relations, which till now made us partners of her fate, are to cease, or perhaps have ceased, because the power which overruns and oppresses the world, has accelerated the sad catastrophe, which was to separate for ever, one world from the other.—Europe, astonished, as yet ignorant what is to become her fate; because, till now, she fixed her eyes on America, destined to be the guarantee and the victim of all the conventions and treaties by which the European cabinets have deceived themselves. Our inviolable faith to the king, to our native country, and to that religion we in common profess, has preserved the sword suspended over Spain, which France had unheeded against her; believing that the conquest of her arms would necessarily drag that of our opinion.

Venezuela, as more immediate to the ferocity of the usurper, and surrounded with maritime settlements of other nations, actuated by different interests, ought to fear more for her future fate, ought to interest herself more in knowing the destiny of Spain—she had more means to obtain it, and more motives for being the first that should provide for its preservation. We have seen that neither our treasures, our fidelity, nor the heroism of our brethren, have been able to save them from the oppression begun by perfidy, and confirmed by the union of all the disorganized elements, conspiring against the political existence of Spain. She resolved to separate from her fate, in order to preserve her own, and offer an asylum to her fellow citizens against the evils that threaten them. With such holy designs, she would take possession of the political independence which the order of events has restored to her; and she has attained it with all the philanthropy, and with all the felicity which her cause deserved.

Americans! Venezuela is already among the number of the free nations of America, and she hastens to make it known to her neighbors, that if the new world are unanimous, they may reach their hand to maintain her in the great and painful career she undertook. Virtue and moderation is at present her device. Fraternity, union, and generosity ought to be yours; that by the nation of such noble sentiments, there will be that great work which is to elevate America to the political dignity that belongs to her.

Domestic.

N York, June 4.

We are indebted to Mr. Parker, of Amboy, for the following communication:—

Extract of a letter from Porto Cavallo, in Carracas, dated 8th May, 1810. Per schr. Courtesy, Norton.

"The sch'r. has been detained by an Embargo, which was laid the 24th last month, the day that independence was declared in this town. "On the 19th April, the captain General, intendant, Auditor of accounts and Judges of the tribunal of civil and criminal justice, when in church were informed that the Galdos were assembled, and required their attendance. An order, given in that way to people, who were as they thought too powerful to be contradicted, was at first resisted; till they were told, that if they did not attend, they would be considered as prisoners of state. They went and in their presence the inclosed manifesto was read. The Governor then requested leave to address the people, who by this time had assembled in great numbers before the house, and went into the balcony for that purpose; where he was told by them, that he was no longer Governor, but a prisoner of state. Since which, he, together with the intendant and six others have been sent off, I believe for the United States. This revolution has taken place without a drop of blood shed, and without the least confusion.—The heads of departments in Carracas are all going on regularly until the new constitution is formed."

BALTIMORE, June 3.

Latest from Spain and Portugal.

By the ship Augustus, captain Bacchus, from Lisbon, whose arrival was noticed last evening, we have accounts three days latest from Portugal and four days latest from Cadiz. Captain B. left Lisbon on the 17th April, at which time, the allied army of Portuguese and British troops on the frontier was understood to be 100,000 strong. The recent reinforcements from England being considerable, the portion of British troops was rated at 30,000 effective men well appointed. The combined armies rather courted than apprehended an attack from the French, whose advance was not talked of at Lisbon, where great confidence continued as to their safety.

Previous to the sailing of the Augustus, they had accounts from Cadiz to the 12th April [two days later than the fabricated account of its capture.] No advance had been made by the invaders for the last week. On the contrary, the French troops, it is said, had abandoned Port St. Mary's, whence the city obtained water as usual. It was supposed, that the French generals withdrew their troops, either from fear of being Disputed [cut off by advancing too far] or in order for a concentration of force and vigorous attack on the combined armies entering Portugal, and which it might be feared would advance, should their opponents continue much